

TARGETED ENERGY INCENTIVES TO ACHIEVE A NATIONAL ENERGY STRATEGY

Mr. BYRD. Mr. President, on March 9, 2005, President Bush went to Columbus, OH for one of his many town hall meetings. Besides attempting to sell his Social Security plan, he also spoke about the need for a national energy policy. Not surprisingly, he raised the specter of high gas prices, increasing natural gas rates, and electricity blackouts as a justification to pass his energy plan. However, this issue needs more than just rhetoric. It needs real solutions.

The American people need look no further than the President's budget request to question that commitment to a serious energy policy. The President has cut funding for a number of important energy programs in his budget. For example, he has said that he supports clean coal technologies. He started professing his support on the campaign trail in October 2000, and he promised to commit \$2 billion over 10 years for the Clean Coal Technology demonstration program. This is the very program that I started back in 1985. Yet, each of his five budgets has failed to meet that goal. This year, he only requested \$50 million, instead of the promised \$200 million. In effect, he has promised those in the coal fields one dollar but has only anted up two bits. Furthermore, he touts the need for the FutureGen project but cannot say where the funding for this facility is going to come from down the road. His only option right now is to raid other clean coal programs, and I will not stand by and let him rob Peter to pay Paul.

The White House has proposed and the Majority has adopted just \$4.56 billion in energy tax incentives over five years in this Fiscal Year 2006 budget. How much did the President include for clean coal tax incentives in this year's budget request, or in previous years' budget requests? Nothing! We cannot demonstrate and deploy the next generation of clean coal technologies based on what this administration is actually willing to put on the table. The administration's co-called support for the clean coal technology programs is indicative of its support for so many important energy programs. This administration's much narrower package of energy tax incentives is inadequate to achieve our national energy policy goals.

I have long believed that the U.S. needs a comprehensive and balanced national energy policy. The looming concerns of electricity blackouts, energy prices, and increased dependence on foreign energy sources represent ominous clouds on the horizon. Sadly, our energy problems, like so many other challenges, are being addressed with ever shrinking funds and band-aid solutions. The pattern has been repeated over and over again. The Bush administration generates new initiatives, fails to fully fund them, and then

simultaneously cuts other important programs. At the same time, we have witnessed attempts to put a moratorium on federal gas taxes, to tap the Strategic Petroleum Reserve, and to make secretive deals with Saudi Arabia to produce more oil. We have endeavored to treat the symptoms, rather than the core problem, for far too long. This President may talk a good game, but how are we going to fix our energy ills with this President's prescription?

The United States needs affordable, reliable, and clean energy resources and technologies to support a growing economy and a healthy environment. We need a comprehensive, balanced, and diversified national energy policy that will promote a strong energy efficiency program and bolster our Nation's coal, natural gas, oil, renewable, nuclear, and other clean domestic energy technologies. A strong energy policy must help to maintain and upgrade these our critical energy infrastructure and support, retain, and create energy-related manufacturing and other service jobs that are an underpinning of our economy. A bipartisan energy strategy should encourage increased use of the most advanced energy supply and energy efficiency technologies and must support increased investments in an array of energy research and development programs.

Our Nation needs to begin defining alternative pathways and new approaches that go beyond the extremist debates and simplistic solutions that define our very demanding energy security and environmental challenges. It is time to move along that path. I urge my colleagues in the Senate to support an appropriate, equitable, and diversified mixture of at least \$15.5 billion in targeted energy tax incentives over the next ten years, and I urge the Finance Committee to find offsets so that this can be done in a fiscally sound way.

In the 108th Congress, the Senate supported a similar level for energy incentives. The Senate's Fiscal Year 2004 Budget Resolution, the last budget that Congress passed, provided for \$15.5 billion in energy tax incentives over ten years. In 2003, the Senate Finance Committee adopted and the Senate passed a balanced and bipartisan package of energy tax incentives in the amount of \$19.8 billion over ten years as a part of the Senate Energy Policy Act of 2003, part of which was offset. I supported that energy tax package as it provided an array of targeted energy incentives, including approximately \$2 billion to deploy advanced clean coal technologies.

Such an energy tax incentives package would help strengthen the economy, enhance our Nation's energy resources, promote an array of advanced energy technologies, increase jobs, and provide for a healthy environment. Is there a Member in this Chamber who is opposed to that? If there are going to be tax cuts in this budget, then we must increase funding for a range of energy tax incentives. Supporting at

least \$15.5 billion in energy tax incentives will send a strong message that these incentives are necessary to develop a national energy policy, and I urge my colleagues to stand with me in this request. Unless we can increase the pie for all of these energy technology approaches, there will not be enough to achieve our energy goals in any serious way.

HONORING OUR ARMED FORCES

STAFF SERGEANT MELVIN L. BLAZER

Mr. INHOFE. Mr. President, I wish to honor a brave Oklahoma soldier who gave the last full measure to protect our freedom. Staff Sergeant Melvin Blazer of the United States Marine Corps embodied the spirit of service and the values that make this country what it is.

Sergeant Blazer was a great Marine. He joined soon after graduating from Moore High School in 1984. As he rose through the ranks, he developed a reputation of dependability. He was serving as a platoon leader with the 3rd Battalion, 5th Marine Regiment, 1st Marine Division, I Marine Expeditionary Force when his unit was deployed to Iraq.

Sergeant Blazer was no stranger to the hazards of duty. He survived an improvised explosive device attack that struck his convoy last November and was awarded a Purple Heart.

Sergeant Blazer was also a family man. He married his wife, Dana, in 1989 and they had two children, Alyssa and Erik. As his wife recalls, "To know my husband was to love my husband. Everybody loved him and admired him and respected him and held him in such high regard. He was a hero in his everyday life."

Sergeant Blazer was also a Christian. He told relatives he was excited to see Iraq because the Bible talks about it and was proud to help and serve an oppressed people.

On December 12, 2004, Sergeant Blazer was killed by enemy small arms fire in the city of Fallujah. He was 38 years old. He loved God, devoted himself to his family and gave the highest sacrifice to his country. He leaves behind many who know what a true hero he is. As a son of Oklahoma and a fine example of what this country stands for, Staff Sergeant Blazer deserves our honor and remembrance.

LANCE CORPORAL JORDAN D. WINKLER

Mr. President, I wish to honor one of Oklahoma's fallen sons, Marine LCpl Jordan Winkler. From an early age he felt called to defend our country and the freedom it stands for. For his life of service and his final sacrifice, we are eternally indebted to him.

Corporal Winkler admired the military even before he was old enough to join. His parents still have a letter from the Marine Corps that he received when he was fifteen. While in Union High School in Tulsa, he was active in sports and respected by his peers.

Through family friends and recruiters, he gained an accurate picture of what would be required of him if he joined. During his senior year he was able to pursue his dream and joined the Marines through a delayed entry program. Those who knew him say he wore the uniform with pride.

Corporal Winkler is remembered for his determination, honesty and integrity. As his teacher Paul Todd said, "You knew where he stood. He lived by his principles and he was a good role model for everyone that knew him."

After training, he was assigned to the Combat Service Support Battalion 1, Combat Service Support Group 11, 1st Force Service Support Group, 1st Marine Expeditionary Force, normally stationed at Camp Pendleton, California. This unit was deployed to Iraq to contribute to the ongoing US effort to rid the country of tyranny and the influence of terrorism. On November 26, 2004, in Camp Fallujah, Corporal Winkler died in a non-combat incident. He was buried at Tulsa's Memorial Park Cemetery with military honors.

Corporal Winkler made a deep impact on those who knew him, but those who most deeply loved him look forward with hope. As his family said in a statement, "Jordan was a dedicated Marine who was proud to be in Iraq serving his country and doing his job as a Marine. We will miss him more than words can say. However, we know we will see him again. Jordan Winkler was a Christian and knew that no matter what happened in his life, God was always in control."

Lance Corporal Jordan Winkler was worthy of deep respect and embodies all the qualities that make our Armed Forces and our country great. He was a soldier and a man of integrity, and he will be deeply missed.

SERGEANT CARL W. LEE

Mr. President, today I stand in proud memory of an American hero. Army Sgt Carl W. Lee was a native of Oklahoma City, OK. He graduated from Crooked Oak High School in 2000 and enlisted in the Army. Although Sergeant Lee initially expected to stay only for the 3-year commitment, he soon chose to make a career of military service. He was assigned to the United States Army's 1st Battalion, 503rd Infantry Regiment, 2nd Brigade Combat Team, 2nd Infantry Division.

Sergeant Lee is remembered as an example of service and motivation. As Rusty McMurtrey, Lee's 21-year-old brother, emotionally recalled, "He was the reason I graduated school and got as far as I did. Since I can remember, Carl was the only one who'd been there for me." Rusty credited his older brother with saving him from a life of gangs and violence. The two planned on starting an automotive business together.

When he had any free time, Sergeant Lee would volunteer with a local Special Olympics. It was his heart that his friends and family remember most.

Sergeant Lee's unit, usually stationed at Camp Howze, South Korea,

was deployed to Iraq. He served there as part of the effort to free the Iraqi people from the chains of tyranny and terrorism. On November 28, 2004, his unit was conducting a foot patrol in Ar Ramadi when it came under enemy small arms fire. Sergeant Lee was hit twice and died from those wounds.

Mr. President, it is difficult to express the pain of those he left behind; Sgt Carl Lee meant so much to so many and he will forever be remembered as a hero. By putting himself in harm's way he showed bravery and self-sacrifice that few of us will ever know. He gave the ultimate measure, and we are in his eternal debt. I honor Oklahoma's son and America's warrior, Sgt Carl W. Lee.

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CORPORAL STEPHEN M. MCGOWAN

Mr. CARPER. Mr. President, I would like to set aside a few moments today to reflect on the life of Stephen McGowan. Steve epitomized the best of our country's brave men and women who fought to free Iraq and to secure a new democracy in the Middle East. He exhibited unwavering courage, dutiful service to his country, and above all else, honor. In the way he lived his life—and how we remember him—Steve reminds each of us how good we can be.

A 1996 graduate of St. Mark's High School, Steve was the son of Ms. Bobbie McGowan, a personal friend of my family. Steve then attended the University of Delaware and Wilmington College, studying criminal justice. He joined the Army 3 years ago, wanting to serve in the Army partly because he could not find a job with enough challenge and adrenaline in other careers he had considered. According to his family, Steve enjoyed the challenge, especially physical challenge and the

mental challenge that went with a military career—the challenge to try harder, get stronger, and push the limits. That was true in all aspects of his life. He played soccer until he graduated from high school, but when that grew too tame for him, he switched to rugby.

Steve enlisted on September 17, 2002, and was selected for combat medic training, which he pursued with distinction at the U.S. Army Medical School at Sam Houston, Texas.

Before being deployed to Iraq, Stephen earned a parachutist badge at the U.S. Army Airborne School and served for approximately 15 months with the 2nd Infantry Division near the DMZ in Korea. Steve volunteered to join his unit's 2nd Brigade Combat Team to spare medics with spouses and children and arrived with the unit in Kuwait in early August 2004. Within a few weeks, he deployed to Ramadi, about 45 miles west of Baghdad, where his unit supported the 1st Marine Expeditionary Force and was responsible for VIP escort, area security and other "highly operated missions." He died when an improvised explosive device detonated near his military vehicle in Ramadi, Iraq. Before returning home, Steve was awarded the Global War on Terrorism Service Medal, the National Defense Service Medal, the Korean Defense Service Medal, Good Conduct Medal, Purple Heart, Army Commendation Medal, Army Achievement Medal, Armed Service Ribbon, and Global War on Terror Expedition Medal. A Bronze Star will be awarded posthumously.

Steve was a highly regarded young soldier. He joined the military in support of Operation Iraqi Freedom because he felt that as a single person with no children, he could go and take someone else's spot. His family remembers him as the embodiment of pride, honor and dignity. He was admired by every man and woman he worked with and every commanding officer with whom he served. According to his sister, Michaela, "Steve was raised with the values that you find in the military and he lived them. Steve touched so many lives and I'm so proud of the man he became."

Despite the close calls and the fact U.S. forces in Iraq are fighting insurgents who wear civilian clothes and hide among the general population, Steve and his squad carried toys and athletic equipment with them when they went on patrol. Last year, he asked family and friends to send him small items that he could hand out as gifts for Iraqi children rather than Christmas presents.

In one e-mail, he said that Iraqi girls had become entranced by the sight of some Beanie Baby dolls the soldiers handed out. The story so touched his mother, Bobbie McGowan, that she organized a Beanie Baby drive at the Charter School of Wilmington, where she is dean of humanities. Students reacted so positively to her request for the dolls that she was swamped with

them. Students donated so many dolls that she had to send them to her son in small lots because he did not have room to store them all. His mother, Bobbie, takes comfort in the fact that her son had not only saved lives in Iraq as a medic but that he had also touched many more lives by passing out toys to children. This was a true testament to the kind of soldier—the kind of man—Steve was.

He was a soccer, biking, and outdoor enthusiast and will be remembered especially for his rugby adventures with the University of Delaware, the Wilmington's Men League and the 2nd Infantry Division Rugby Club. In 2001, Steve took a trip to New Zealand while accompanying his rugby mate who was exploring professional rugby opportunities. Steve's favorite team was the All Blacks. Traveling in New Zealand gave him the opportunity to do what he loved—experience new cultures and have a new adventure.

This tragedy strikes particularly close to home. Stephen's mother, Bobbie, is a highly regarded member of the faculty at the Charter School of Wilmington, where our sons attend high school. Steve's death is a terrible blow to his family and a source of deep sorrow for those of us privileged to know his family. I rise today to commemorate Steve, to celebrate his life, and to offer his family our support and our deepest sympathy on their tragic loss.

CHANGES TO RULES OF PROCEDURE—SELECT COMMITTEE ON INTELLIGENCE

Mr. ROBERTS. Mr. President, pursuant to rule XXVI, paragraph 2 of the Standing Rules of the Senate, I am submitting for publication in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD changes to the Rules of Procedure for the Select Committee on Intelligence. I ask unanimous consent that the rules of the committee be printed, in the RECORD to reflect the amendments adopted by the committee.

There being no objection, the material was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

RULES OF PROCEDURE FOR THE SELECT COMMITTEE ON INTELLIGENCE, UNITED STATES SENATE

Adopted June 23, 1976, Amended June 26, 1987, Amended October 24, 1990, Amended February 25, 1993, Amended February 22, 1995, Amended January 26, 2005, Amended March 15, 2005

RULE 1. CONVENING OF MEETINGS

1.1 The regular meeting day of the Select Committee on Intelligence for the transaction of Committee business shall be every other Wednesday of each month, unless otherwise directed by the Chairman.

1.2 The Chairman shall have authority, upon notice, to call such additional meetings of the Committee as he may deem necessary and may delegate such authority to any other member of the Committee.

1.3 A special meeting of the Committee may be called at any time upon the written request of five or more members of the Committee filed with the Clerk of the Committee.

1.4 In the case of any meeting of the Committee, other than a regularly scheduled meeting, the Clerk of the Committee shall notify every member of the Committee of the time and place of the meeting and shall give reasonable notice which, except in extraordinary circumstances, shall be at least 24 hours in advance of any meeting held in Washington, D.C. and at least 48 hours in the case of any meeting held outside Washington, D.C.

1.5 If five members of the Committee have made a request in writing to the Chairman to call a meeting of the Committee, and the Chairman fails to call such a meeting within seven calendar days thereafter, including the day on which the written notice is submitted, these members may call a meeting by filing a written notice with the Clerk of the Committee who shall promptly notify each member of the Committee in writing of the date and time of the meeting.

RULE 2. MEETING PROCEDURES

2.1 Meetings of the Committee shall be open to the public except as provided in S. Res. 9, 94th Congress, 1st Session.

2.2 It shall be the duty of the Staff Director to keep or cause to be kept a record of all Committee proceedings.

2.3 The Chairman of the Committee, or if the Chairman is not present the Vice Chairman, shall preside over all meetings of the Committee. In the absence of the Chairman and the Vice Chairman at any meeting, the ranking majority member, or if no majority member is present the ranking minority member present, shall preside.

2.4 Except as otherwise provided in these Rules, decisions of the Committee shall be by majority vote of the members present and voting. A quorum for the transaction of Committee business, including the conduct of executive sessions, shall consist of no less than one-third of the Committee members, except that for the purpose of hearing witnesses, taking sworn testimony, and receiving evidence under oath, a quorum may consist of one Senator.

2.5 A vote by any member of the Committee with respect to any measure or matter being considered by the Committee may be cast by proxy if the proxy authorization: (1) is in writing; (2) designates the member of the Committee who is to exercise the proxy; and (3) is limited to a specific measure or matter and any amendments pertaining thereto. Proxies shall not be considered for the establishment of a quorum.

2.6 Whenever the Committee by roll call vote reports any measure or matter, the report of the Committee upon such measure or matter shall include a tabulation of the votes cast in favor of and the votes cast in opposition to such measure or matter by each member of the Committee.

RULE 3. SUBCOMMITTEES

Creation of subcommittees shall be by majority vote of the Committee. Subcommittees shall deal with such legislation and oversight of programs and policies as the Committee may direct. The subcommittees shall be governed by the Rules of the Committee and by such other rules they may adopt which are consistent with the Rules of the Committee. Each subcommittee created shall have a chairman and a vice chairman who are selected by the Chairman and Vice Chairman, respectively.

RULE 4. REPORTING OF MEASURES OR RECOMMENDATIONS

4.1 No measures or recommendations shall be reported, favorably or unfavorably, from the Committee unless a majority of the Committee is actually present and a majority concur.